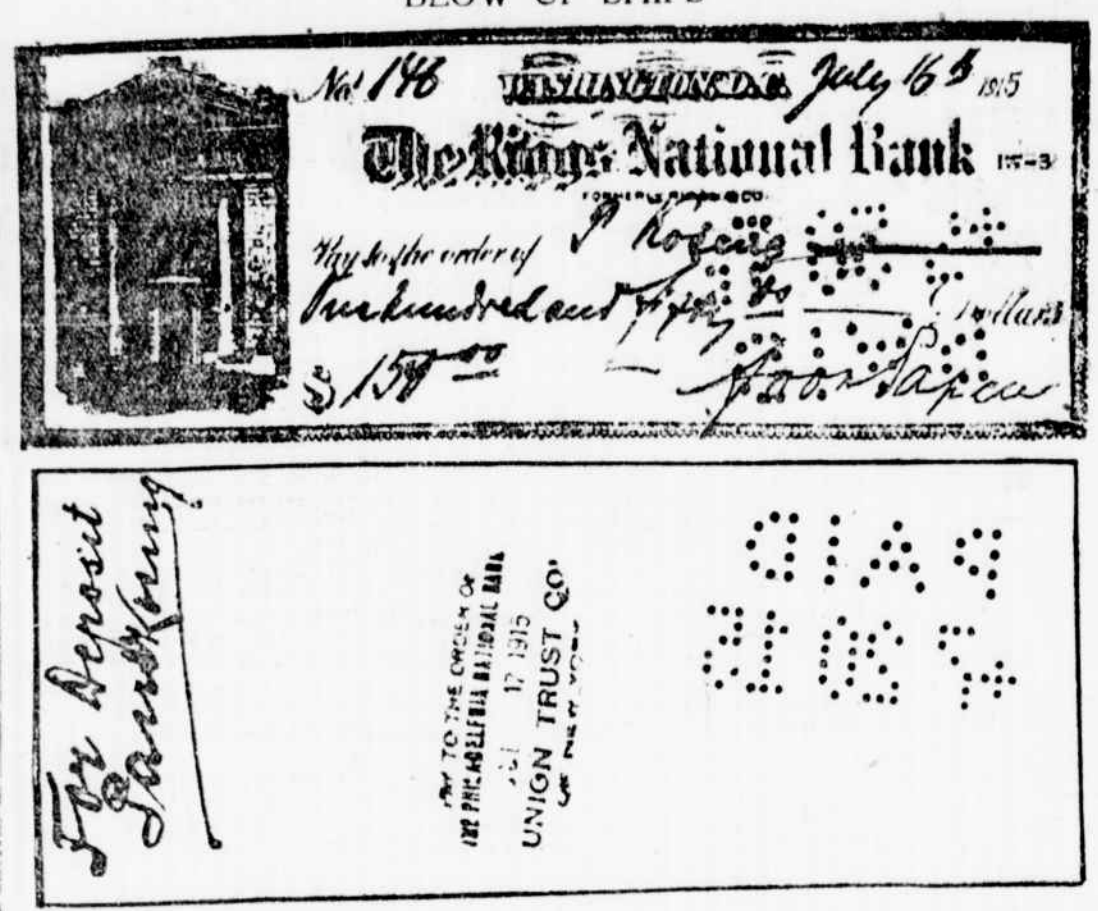


Von Igel Papers Show Where German Money Went

communicate with his superiors. Re-
ceivers were drawn by the Secret Ser-
vice men. They produced no effect
upon the intended Von Igel.
"This is German territory," he
shouted. "Shoot me and you will bring
on war."
There was no shooting. But after a
protracted struggle the defenders were
overpowered and the papers seized.
The German Embassy at once entered
its protest. These were official papers.
They were sacrosanct. The diplomatic
prerogative of a friendly nation had
been overriden and the person of its
representative insulted.
To this the State Department re-
plied that the invaded premises at 60
Wall Street were described in the con-
tract as a private business office for
the carrying on of advertising, and that
von Igel had not been formally ac-
credited as a German representative.
When the papers were examined by
the Department of Justice the reason
for Von Igel's determined fight became
apparent. Here, in the form of letters,
telegrams, notations, checks, receipts,
ledgers, cash-books, cipher codes, lists
of spies and other memoranda and rec-
ords, were found indications in some
instances of the vaguest nature, in
others of the most damning conclusiveness—that the German imperial gov-
ernment, through its representatives in
a friendly nation, was concerned with—

PROOF THAT VON PAPAN PAID MONEY TO PLOTTER TO BLOW UP SHIPS



Check No. 146 was drawn on the Riggs National Bank, made payable to Paul Koenig and signed by Von Papan. On this evidence Von Papan stands convicted as paymaster of murderous plotters.

- ### Deep in Many Plots
- 1—Violation of the laws of the United States.
 - 2—Destruction of lives and property in merchant vessels on the high seas.
 - 3—Irish revolutionary plots against Great Britain.
 - 4—Fomenting of feeling against the United States in Mexico.
 - 5—Subornation of American writers and lecturers.
 - 6—Financing of propaganda.
 - 7—Maintenance of a spy system under the guise of a commercial investigation bureau.
 - 8—Subsidizing of a bureau for the purpose of stirring up labor troubles in munition plants.
 - 9—The bomb industry and other related activities.

Perhaps the most illuminating single document in the collection is a letter of July 20, 1915, here reproduced as it appeared upon the stationery of the "Bureau of Investigation." This is the letter of the secret service of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company. Under Paul Koenig, its manager, it became an adjunct to the German diplomatic secret service. "XXX" is the secret designation of Koenig, who is now under indictment on criminal charges in connection with his "diplomatic" work, and is interned at Fort Ogish Thorpe.

Got von Papan's Number

The person represented by the figure "70000" is Captain von Papan, former military attaché of the German Embassy and the practical executive of its underground system. The document, as may be seen in the reproduction, describes the subterfuges of "XXX" (Koenig) so that he might not be identified by the mysterious "when they met." "XXX" states that money was to be drawn for the payment of \$150 to the unnamed person, under peculiar precautions, through "Check No. 146, on the Riggs National Bank, Washington, dated July 16, payable to order of Paul Koenig, amount, \$150. No reason was given as to why the payment was made," says the report.

Several days after the payment, the recipient called at the "passenger office" of the "Line" and made a statement which is thus embodied in the XXX report:
"My name is . . . Building, but I do not care to state my local address. I intend to cause serious damage to vessels of the Allies leaving ports of the United States by placing bombs, which I am making myself, on board. These bombs resemble ordinary lumps of coal, and I am planning to have them concealed in the coal to be laden on steamers of the Allies." Finally, XXX states that "the caller" brought him a sample bomb, "such as has been described to you by the

subscriber," and asks for the instructions.
Check Signed by von Papan
The document is lettered at the foot, "O. R. to 70000," indicating that the secret agent known as "O. R." had transmitted it to von Papan.
Now for the proof, direct and unescapable. Check 146 on the Riggs National Bank has been traced and added to the Secret Service collection. It is payable to Koenig and signed by von Papan. Therefore von Papan stands convicted, on the evidence of a report claimed as an official document by the German secret service, of having been designing to blow up merchant ships sailing from the port of New York. The person who made this report is known to Department of Justice officials.

Compare these documents with the following authorized statement from Berlin, transmitted by wireless for publication in "The New York Times" in December, 1915:
"The German government has, naturally, never knowingly accepted the support of any person, group or persons, society or organization seeking to promote the cause of Germany in the United States by illegal acts, by means of violence, by contravention of law, or by any means whatever that could offend the American people in the pride of their own authority."

Koenig a Spy Planter

Destruction was by any means the sole interest of Koenig's energetic bureau. It concerned itself also with spy enterprises. To Koenig wrote Otto West, an American citizen and proprietor of the Hour Glass, at 302 (or 353) Fifth Avenue, recommending a relative of his who, according to his description, must be an interesting and somewhat formidable figure. Mr. West's description, somewhat curtailed, follows:
"He is a grandson of the late Ober-hofprediger Strauss, of Berlin; brother of the present Militar Ober-pfarrer Strauss, of Potsdam; nephew of the late Admiral von Schleinitz; the latter General von Manthey, etc. This gentleman changed his name some twenty-odd years ago to an

American name, and none of his associates suspects his German birth or antecedents. He is an international journalist of great repute. For years at the head of a new paper organization in England. He has a personal reason to be very bitter against England, because two years ago (this letter appears to have been written about June 1, 1915, which would make the date referred to the early summer of 1913) a certain attack was made against him over commercial matters in Great Britain, and it was only by appealing to the United States Department of State and a writ of habeas corpus before the Lord Chief Justice of England that he escaped successfully.
He was in England and France at the outbreak of the war; he has access to the great sources of British and French official information. He wants to go across to Europe and serve secretly for Germany."

Tabulated Mention Contracts

Of the completeness and skill of Germany's spy system in this country little need be said. The following tabulation is afforded through the voluminous correspondence of Dr. Theodore Otto, of Allentown, Penn. Dr. Otto's special concern was to ascertain the nature of the contracts for munitions and arms upon which the various factories in the neighborhood were engaged and report them to the German Embassy. His work was such as to earn him special commendation, for which he expresses himself in one of his letters as daily appreciative. He was able, he states, "in my capacity as a physician to establish relations with officials of almost all of the munitions factories situated in this vicinity."
Either Dr. Otto substitutes fancy for fact or he was able to obtain surprisingly exact information in many instances. Such the number of foreign munitions inspectors; the character, caliber and quantity of guns ordered by foreign governments, and other valuable details. Of the Traveler Engineering Company, of Allentown, he writes in April of last year:
"An English Inspector is present in the department, and he most rigorously tests the work; but I was assured that he seemed to be incompetent, inasmuch as he had been repeatedly duped. Obviously the management of the concern attaches importance to creating a belief that all projectiles being produced were intended for the United States government."
This, he comments, is belied by the presence of foreign government inspectors.

In these activities there was, of course, nothing illegal. Dr. Otto is still practicing his profession in Allentown. He claims to be an American citizen, though his claim is not clear, and declares himself thoroughly loyal to this country.

Labor Bureau Established

Closely related to and to some extent under the guidance of von Igel was the German and Austro-Hungarian Labor Information and Relief Bureau, with central headquarters at 136 Liberty Street, New York City, and branches in Cleveland, Detroit, Bridgeport, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Chicago. The head of this enterprise was Hans Liebau, from whom it took its familiarly accepted name of the "Liebau Employment Agency." During the trying days which followed the arrest of the Welland Canal conspirators it was unwaveringly asserted that the Liebau enterprise was a bona fide employment agency and nothing else, with no object other than to secure positions for German, Austro-Hungarian or Hungarian workmen seeking employment. That was for publication only. In von Igel's papers the truth appears, brought out by the refusal of the Austro-Hungarian Embassy to continue its subsidies to the bureau.

The Austro-Hungarian Embassy had taken official cognizance of the bureau previously, however, is disclosed in the letter written by the ambassador to the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs which was found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald by the British authorities August 30, 1915. In this letter the ambassador stated:

To Hold Up Steel Output
"It is my impression that we can disorganize and hold up for most, if not entirely prevent, the manufacture of munitions in Bethlehem and the Middle West, which, in the opinion of the German military attaché, is of importance and amply outweighs the comparatively small expenditure of money involved; but even if the strikes do not come off it is probable that we should exert, under pressure of circumstances, more favorable conditions of labor for our poor, down-trodden fellow countrymen. So far as German workmen are found in the skilled hands, means of leaving will be provided immediately for them. Besides this, a private German employment office has been established which provides employment for persons who have voluntarily given up their passports, and it is already working well. We shall also join in, and the widest support is assured us."
The following representations on behalf of the bureau's efficiency were made, under date of March 24, 1916, in a letter to the German ambassador, von Bernstorff:
"Engineers and persons in the better class of positions, and who had means of their own, were persuaded by the propaganda of the bureau to leave war material factories."

The report comments with unceasing amusement upon the fact that

munitions concerns innocently wrote the bureau for workmen (which, of course, were not furnished) and continues in reviewing later conditions in the munitions industry:
"The commercial employment bureau of the country have no supply of unemployed technicians. . . . Many disturbances and suspensions which war material factories have had to suffer and which it was not always possible to remove quickly, but which, on the contrary, often led to long strikes, may be attributed to the energetic propaganda of the employment bureau."

\$60 for the "Labor Fund"

Von Igel's close connection with the enterprise is indicated by a number of items. For example, there is a notation to the effect that H. Hanson had established a Liebau branch office in Detroit, an entry of \$60 paid to a Dr. Max Niven, of Chicago, in February, 1916, for the "labor fund" and an inquiry addressed by a bureau official to von Igel, asking whether the Bosch Magneto Works manufactured cases for shells, the bureau having evidently been applied to for workmen for the Bosch plant. The reply, in the negative, stated that the company was "universally known for its friendly attitude for the Germans."

"It has long been an open secret that Holland is merely a way station for shipments of contraband into Germany. Here is official confirmation from von Igel records, which would seem to establish a suspicious and confidential relation between the 'Holland commission' and the German diplomatic officials accredited to this country, or possibly a belief by the Germans that they could not successfully get the munitions to their own country. The message is in code, with interlinear translation, is entered as 'A 2134,' and headed 'German Embassy, Washington, D. C., April 6, 1916.' It runs as follows:

"Telegram from Berlin by secret, roundabout way for Carl Heyssen: Consent sale Holland three hundred thousand chests (cartridges) and two hundred tons powder. Please get in touch with Holland commission. Sender, War Minister, Foreign Office in representation."
(Signed) HATZFELDT."
Prince Hatzfeldt was an official of the German Embassy.

Several lines of communication between the German diplomatic service and the Irish revolutionary movement are indicated in the captured documents. John Devoy, of New York City, now editor of "The Gaelic American," a violent anti-British paper, was one of the active agents of this connection. Significant entries appear here and there; references to messages from the German Embassy at Washington and the German consulate at New York; mention of a secret code to be employed in communicating with him and the details of which remain undiscovered, concerning "communication re manufacture hand grenades."

Devoy it was who acted, for a time at least, as go-between for the German secret service dealing with Sir Roger Casement, executed by the British for treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly, "R. C." and a record of a check for \$1,000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy. Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

New York, April 8, 1916.
The following communication from confidential man John Devoy was duly transmitted:
"Letter dated March 22, delayed by censor, seemed to indicate that first messenger arrived safe with proposal to send supplies and that cable was suppressed. Second also safe. Third, with change of plans, due about April 15."
John Devoy further requests that the following telegram be dispatched to Sir Roger Casement:
"No letter now possible. All funds sent home. Sister and M's family well."
Should Sir Roger be absent or ill then J. D. requests that the telegram be delivered to John Monteith.
(Signed) K. N. ST.
To His Excellency,
The Imperial Ambassador,
Count von Bernstorff,
Washington, D. C.
New York, April 15, 1916.
Herewith enclosed a report received by us to-day from John Devoy. Kindly order further steps to be taken. The important parts of the report were sent there to-day per telegram. (S. copy.)
(Signed) K. N. ST.
To the Imperial Ambassador,
Count von Bernstorff,
Washington, D. C.

In view of the involvement of these prominent Irish-American leaders in the Casement plot and its German ramifications, it is little to be wondered at that the German government should shoulder upon the American government the responsibility for the arrest of Casement. "The Gaelic American," Devoy's paper, and the sympathetic German-American press, during this government's having, on the strength of information obtained from the seized von Igel papers, advised that

treason. There are several references to money and messages for Sir Roger Casement, or, more briefly, "R. C." and a record of a check for \$1,000 for Casement, evidently handled by Devoy. Devoy's intimate connection with the German cause is disclosed in two letters to Ambassador von Bernstorff, the texts of which follow:

New York, April 17, 1916.
"Judge Cohan requests the transmission of the following remarks:
"The revolution in Ireland can only be successful if supported from Germany, otherwise England will be able to suppress it, even though it be only a matter of time. Therefore, it is necessary. This should consist, primarily, of aerial attacks in England and a diversion of the fleet simultaneously with a landing of troops, arms and ammunition in Ireland, and possibly some officers from Zeppelins. This would enable the Irish to be closed against the British and the establishment of stations for submarines on the Irish coast and the cutting off of the supply of food for England. The services of the revolution may therefore decide the war."
He asks that a telegram to this effect be sent to Berlin.
"5132 8167 6236."
To His Excellency,
"Count von Bernstorff,"
"Imperial Ambassador,"
"Washington, D. C."
One Innocent Dispatch
Along this same line is a code message by wireless to Banker Max Moeser, of Overland Park, Kan., which is interesting chiefly as showing the code method of important communications practised by the German official plotters in this country. The code translating is found with the copy of the message among von Igel's papers. The original is a German dispatch which, being translated into English, sounds like an innocent business transaction, viz.:
"National Germania Insurance contract certainly promised. Executor is evidently satisfied with proposition. Necessary steps have been taken."
HENRY NEUMAN.
Not so innocent and harmless as it looks, for what the message really means is this:
"Irish agree to proposition. The

British government of the revolution-ary plot and Casement's part therein.

Casement and Cohan

The Department of State and the Department of Justice promptly related the charges. When the von Igel papers were seized in New York the District Attorney and his assistants busied themselves in a search for information to sustain the indictments which they had obtained against von Igel, and overlooked for the time being the great mass of other evidence which pointed incriminatingly to others.

Department of Justice officials admit that the papers relating to Casement were sent to Washington the night before Casement's arrest was reported, but they were not received by the Attorney General until the afternoon of the day upon which the British authorities picked up the Irish leader, and were not presented to the State Department until 7 o'clock that evening. Meanwhile Casement had spent several hours in an Irish prison.

It is not improbable that the signature at the bottom of the extraordinary message which follows is in the "cipher Devoy" referred to in the von Igel papers. New York Supreme Court Justice Daniel P. Cohan has long been prominent in Irish-American circles, though he has never been directly identified with violent action.

That Judge Cohan, however, is held in high favor by the pro-German elements of this country is evidenced by the fact that "Viereck's Weekly," in making selections recently for the most important political figures in this country, put in Cohan for the position of United States Senator from New York.

Asked Aid for Ireland

The communication as translated into von Igel's record is typewritten, line for line, below a cipher, except for the signature, which remains untranslated from the original cipher figures. It is dated New York, April 17, 1916, number 235/16, and inscribed at the top "Very Secret."

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To His Excellency,
"Count von Bernstorff,"
"Imperial Ambassador,"
"Washington, D. C."

FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES

Harvard Club
87 West 44th Street
New York, April 11, 1915.
My Dear Count von Bernstorff:
Since writing to you that I have received by registered mail your cheque of \$1,000 for the Liebau employment agency, for which I thank you very warmly.
etc. etc.
Sgt. Blain Baeon

Dr. Hermann Krumpholtz and I are in New York in the Liebau employment agency. We have been here since April 11, 1915.
Yours faithfully,
H. Krumpholtz

The German script below Emerson's signature reads: "The agreement with the original contained in the acts of the I. R. Embassy acknowledged." Emerson later was expelled from Berlin for a violent attack on Ambassador Gerard.

\$1,000 FOR "TRAVELLING EXPENSES"

Don der Kaiserlich Deutschen Botschaft in Washington
\$1,000.00 (Einfach und leicht zu verstehen)
Zu haben
empfangen zu haben, bezeugt hiermit.
Washington, D. C., 4. April 1915
James D. Archibald

This is a signed receipt from J. F. J. Archibald acknowledging that he received \$1,000 from the German Embassy for doing propaganda work for the Central Empires.

British government of the revolution-ary plot and Casement's part therein.

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JUST A REMINDER TO OLD GUESTS,

(and a suggestion to prospective new ones)
Briarcliff Lodge will remain open throughout October.
If you would know the joy of the country come to Briarcliff when the leaves are turning.
BRIARCLIFF LODGE
Briarcliff Manor, N. Y.
N. Y. Office, 402 Madison Ave.
Tel. 709 Murray Hill.

the notoriety of the individual involved. Here it is, translated from the German record of correspondence:
"June 15, 1915. Sender, G. S. Viereck. Contents, inquiry as to bombs; supply offer. Told to send further details. Possibly the further details are indicated in another entry of four months later.
"Sender, Viereck. Contents, offer of peric acid."
Peric acid is a constituent of many high explosives. Mr. Viereck is something of a high explosive himself, having been editor of the virulently pro-German weekly "Fatherland," of New York, now changed in title (but not in purpose) to "Viereck's Weekly," of 25 Broad Street, New York City, had in German aerial warfare is a matter for speculation.
In the von Igel archives appears a letter from E. L. Seaville, of Sewickley, Penn., and New York City, urging the merits of the Sempole aerograde. Dr. Dessar evidently forwarded the letter where he thought it would do the most good, viz., to von Igel.

Ready for a Big Job

Carefully preserved (for what purpose one can only conjecture) are two letters written early in 1916 by T. J. Dowling, of 107 Franklin Avenue, Hartford, Conn., to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, explaining a little plan of the writer's to get rooms

near various munitions factories and blow them up. Specifically, he expressed willingness to destroy the Seaville Manufacturing Company and the Chase Mills, of Waterville, Conn.; the Remington Arms Company and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company factories in Bridgeport, Conn.; and when that was completed he thought that he might go out to Fort Huron, Mich., and blow up the Grand Trunk tunnel near that place. As all these constructions are still standing, it is obvious that Mr. Dowling's plans failed to commend themselves to his distinguished correspondent. His present whereabouts are not known.

Other would-be destroyers of Germany's foes were less definite. Family pride was the energizing motive of C. J. Waldron, of Medusa, N. Y., who wrote that, being a direct descendant of Baron von Waldron, he was deeply interested in the German cause, wherefore he proffered (April 10, 1916) a shell of his own invention. It was not accepted.

Other figures of more vague import drift into light here and there in the von Igel papers or the Bureau of Investigation reports. Colonel E. G. Woodford, an old British hater, appears to have received sundry sums of money for services unspecified. The following letters found in the von Igel paper refer to Colonel Woodford:
"New York, April 4, 1916.
"His Excellency Mr. von Igel,
"New York, N. Y."
"According to a letter received here to-day the Imperial Embassy is of the same opinion as myself—that money should not be paid to Woodford for services unspecified. The following letters found in the von Igel paper refer to Colonel Woodford:
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